McKean County Miner.

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THE McKEAN MINER.

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County Superintendent.

I will be found at my office in the Court House on the last Saturday of each month. Rooms at the Bennett House. M. O. CAMPBELL.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

G. M. SMITH, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 181, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.

H. L. BURLINGAME, M. W.

WARLEY GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

H. W. RUBIN, N. G.

W. H. WETENHALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. P. HUBBELL, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.— ——, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—J. C. Backus.

Ass't Burgess—R. J. Gifford.

Council—R. A. Backus, Wm Ramer, W. D. Gallup, M. A. Sprague, Warley Gifford, J. C. Hamlin.

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

High Constable—Frank Kerns.

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Justices—G M Smith, P Ford.

Auditors—John Forrest, John R. Shoemaker.

Poormasters—Frank Kerns, Alfred Sturdevant.

Judge of Election—E. F. Waller.

Inspectors—James Beckwith, J. V. McIntyre.

Assessor—B. L. Knapp.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; F. M. Fuller, Bradford.

District Attorney.—E. Mahweeney, Smethport.

Sheriff.—A. T. Wilcox, Bradford.

Prothonotary.—John R. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—J. W. Brennan, Smethport.

Commissioners.—A. T. Palmer, Dallas City; F. A. Johnson, Bradford, A. Rielly, Smethport.

Com'rs Clerk.—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.

Jury Com'rs.—N. C. Gallup, O. P. Onen.

Auditors.—A. P. Brewer, F. K. Washburn, A. A. Stevens.

County Surveyor.—O. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

J. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous.

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IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.

IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

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All kinds of Job Work done at this office.

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HAMLIN & SON,

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Smethport, Pa.

Act as Counsel. Try Causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

D. STERRETT. ROBT. H. ROSE.

STERRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS.

(Office over Haskill & Gifford's.)

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & GOSTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office:—Sartwell Block, Main Street.

C. BACKUS. SHERIDAN GOSTON.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business attended to promptly.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Gleason's Building, nearly opposite the Court House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Collections and other legal business carefully and promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR at LAW

Rooms 5 and 6 Wall Block.

BRADFORD, PA.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

S. W. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)

Port Allegany, Pa.

G. A. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. COMMISSIONER,

Office: Exchange Building, Main St.

Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.

R. M'GOWAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office with Esq. Brader, over Pemberton's.

Bradford, Pa.

MULLIN & McCLURE,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Main St. Bradford, Pa.

H. J. MUSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BROWNSPORT, PA.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

J. C. STURGEON, GEO. A. STURGEON.

J. C. STURGEON & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

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PIANO, ORGAN, BAND AND VOCAL MUSIC,

SMETHPORT PA.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive money for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in [illegible] of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,

Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. [illegible]

W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,

Dealer in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT. PENN'A.

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SELECT POETRY.

ENGAGED.

How are you? Come right in old fellow!
  Take that easy arm-chair by the fire.
Your very eyes ask if I've heard it,
  So pray do not further inquire.
There, old man, don't look so cut up now,
  That the battle that long has been waged
Is over at last—all is settled.
  Yes, the belle of the season's engaged.

A star from the realm of earth's Heaven,
  Has been struck like Pleiades of old;
A flower plucked out of life's garden,
  Ere its beauties could fully unfold.
What could you expect tho'? Its nature
  Is what, long ago, I presaged;
I knew she could not pass this winter
  But 'twould see her becoming engaged.

Of course some must feel quite sore-hearted,
  But she could not have married them all;
They'll feel, soon, as if freed from bondage
  Now they don't have to court at [illegible]
Now thinking the wounds she's inflicted
  Are too deep to be ever assuaged,
Old Time will at last bring them comfort—
  Yes, they'll laugh at the day she engaged.

Besides, the free fish in the ocean
  Are far better than any yet caught,
And the mothers are smiling and pleasant
  In her absence, whom all the men sought;
Belles are often very capricious,
  And a man does not want to be caged
E'en with sweetest unrest and unreason,
  As he too often is when engaged.

Bless my soul, Ned! What is the matter,
  That you bury your face in your arms?
Are you then affected, old fellow,
  Into such deep despair by her charms?
You love her? The shock has unmanned you?
  In one short day you feel you have aged?
Ah! what sorrow lies in the sentence:
  "Yes, I love her—and she is engaged!"

—*Jean Pierre in Phila. Bulletin.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ressie Fennimore's Fault

Close the window, my dear, the night air seems chilly to an old body like me, who hasn't your swift young blood, you know, to keep her warm. Close the window, and sit down on this footstool here at my feet. You have seen the best of the sunset; now you may watch its last effect, as I often do when I feel lonely in this great house and have nothing better to amuse me.

Look at that picture opposite. My picture it is—Miss Ressie's present on my last birthday—that I might always have her with me, she said, and not to grieve so much that she had grown to live all the year round at this country seat, but must take her place in the gay London world, as a child of the Fennimore's should.

Hundreds of pounds it cost, for it was painted by one of those great artists whose minutes are many golden sovereigns. But, bless you, Miss Ressie never thinks anything too good for poor old nurse, and her father, the squire, is almost as bad. They say the picture cost the artist more than it did the squire, for he lost his heart painting it. Maybe so; I think men have done little else since I first robed my darling in her first long dress—and no wonder.

You have never seen her; and such wondrous beauty is too rare and delicate for word or brush painting. Why, a genius threw his whole soul into that portrait; but only in the rays of the setting sun can it do her justice.

Look now, as the golden light falls on the sweet, proud face, on the glossy hair, and eyes and mouth smile down upon us from the canvas. That smile has stolen into many a gallant young heart, my dear, warming and brightening it for awhile as these dying sunbeams warm and brighten my room. But it left them cold and dark, dark as it will grow presently in the gloaming, while I tell you of Miss Ressie's fault and its cure.

It was the only fault she had, I think; but it was a grave one, and bitter was the punishment. They tell me that you are flighty, that you love to torment your sweethearts, that some have been heard to speak evil of you because of your coquetry. It may be true or it may be false. In either case let me tell you of the retribution coquetry brought to my sweet young lady only a few months ago.

It was in March that the housekeeper received a letter from the squire. He and Miss Ressie would arrive from London in a week. Apartments must at once be prepared for them and for a distant relative, a young officer, who was then returning, severely wounded, from the Gold Coast, and who was expected to join them immediately.

A few days later, and Miss Ressie sat at my knee, as you do now, and told me all about it—that the wounded officer was a distant cousin, between whose father and the squire a coolness had arisen, widening as the years rolled on, which effectually prevented all intimacy or the acquaintance even of their children, so that Hugh Cameron and Ressie Fennimore were scarcely aware of each other's existence; that Mr. Hugh—he bore her majesty's commission of ensign—joined the Ashantee expedition, that he fought like a lion during the advance on Coomassie, but received what appeared likely to be his death-wound in rescuing a common soldier from the blood-thirsty savages just as they were about to behead him.

It was a terrible struggle—four to one; but he killed them all, and then fainted from loss of blood on the body of the man he had saved. When he came to he would not leave this man, whose leg was broken, but sat by him until the main body came up, well knowing that discovery by any straggling party of the enemy would be certain death. His life was despaired of, and Sir Garnet Wolseley wrote himself to the squire, Mr. Hugh's nearest relative—for father and mother had long been dead—a full account of his heroism and shortly afterwards, of his partial recovery.

"Oh it was a grand deed," said Miss Ressie, eyes sparkling and her cheeks glowing with enthusiasm, "to doubly peril his life, not for a friend, or even for an acquaintance, but for a common soldier. Papa is gone to meet him on his return, and will bring him here by easy stages, and we will all nurse our hero till he gets well and strong again."

"But how about leaving your host of London admirers?" I objected. "You can make no new conquest here."

"They may admire themselves with undivided devotion," she replied. "As for conquests, you forget, my good nurse, that I have to wage war upon this redoubtable cousin of mine. He shall find my weapons more sure than those of the Ashantees."

I shook my head sadly. It was useless to renew our old disputes. Miss Ressie's coquetry was changed; and I trembled for the brave soldier who might meet with a worse misfortune here than Africa within.

I shall never forget the arrival of the squire and his guest. I am only a poor simple old woman, my dear; and when I hear lords and ladies rave about the beauties of some great picture, I cannot understand or appreciate in the gallery yonder, I think what a grand thing it must be to have one's taste refined by education; but I looked on a picture that evening which stole in my heart and engraved itself there.

Miss Ressie was the first to hear the rumble of wheels. She was on the terrace in an instant, just as the squire turned to assist Mr. Hugh from the carriage. Poor fellow! he looked like a spectre almost, his tall form bent like that of an old man, his clothes hanging about him, and his wan face so thin and colorless. A radiant smile stole over it, however, as his gaze fell upon Miss Ressie. The sun was as low as at this moment, and she had to shade her eyes with her two little hands whilst the warm sunlight playing on her golden hair, wrapped it in a kind of halo. Like an angel she looked, and still more so when she saw how weak he was; and, with a tender, pitying reverence in her beautiful eyes, she raised one of his poor, transparent hands and placed it on her shoulder as the squire helped him up the steps. He would have protested, I think, but that glance decided him; and, with a gentleman's true instinct, he bowed his head and permitted the grateful service.

All the next week he was terribly prostrated, but gentle and patient, thanking me with a word or a smile for all I did, and my heart warmed with kind of a motherly feeling to the poor young gentleman. He always appeared better when Miss Ressie was in the room. Her presence and the scent of the beautiful flowers she brought and arranged soothed him, I suppose. He was too weak to talk.

In a few days, however, he began to mend and to watch for her coming; and by degrees he would converse a little. Or she would sing to him in the twilight or coax him to tell her of his wanderings by land or sea, for, after his parents died, he had lived an unsettled life, roaming from land to land, and always out of the beaten track. He had had wild adventures in the far west among the red men, in South African forest, and in the land of the Incas, where that may be. He gained strength daily, and would be quite excited sometimes, till his voice rang out as though he were giving the word of command to his men. And it did not hurt him much; for, when the squire woke up from his after dinner nap and Miss Ressie joined him below, Mr. Hugh would sit quite silent, and quiet, resting with a peaceful gladness on his face that was pleasant to behold.

Yet one thing troubled me. As Mr. Hugh grew stronger, Miss Ressie resumed the old manner which had brought so many to her feet, and I bethought me of the chat we had previous to his arrival. There was nothing one could hold up to censure; it was simply the exercise of a fatal gift of fascination, for which she had often laughingly declared she was not responsible.

Mr. Hugh was under the spell. He brightened at her approach, there was a softening of his voice—such a sweet voice he had!—in addressing her, and his eyes would follow her out of the room as though they would not let her go. Something must be done, and quickly, or verily he was a lost man. I resolved to use all my influence with my darling, lest this new sin be laid to charge. Circumstances favored me. Contrary to her custom, Miss Ressie paid a visit one morning before the patient had arisen, and found me in this room. I had just left him sleeping soundly in the adjourning chamber. I put a finger on my lips and greeted her softly.

"Miss Ressie" I said, "he is asleep; and I want to talk with you."

Then I went through the history of the last three years, bringing in one name after another—gallant young fellows who had worshipped at her shrine and been sent away. She sat in silent attention till I paused; then she burst out indignantly—

"In what have I sinned? Have I given to any one of these men a particle more than to another? Have I permitted from any of them one loverlike attention that a woman should receive only from the man who has won her heart?"

"No dear," I replied; "but therein lies your strength. Men are not won as women are; and you have given to all that which is bewitching this brave gentleman also."

"He is my relative," she said, "my guest whom I—as my father does—delight to honor."

"Then in pity spare him!" I cried; and pleaded as though for my own life, till Miss Ressie dashed away something I hoped might be a tear. But she rose, looking white and stern as I had never seen her look before.

"You forget yourself, nurse. Dismiss this subject now and forever. As for Mr. Cameron, he must take his chance with the rest."

I sat for some minutes crying silently to myself, until, glancing at the door opening on the sick-chamber, and I saw to my horror, that it was ajar. In my care to avoid noise I had failed to fasten it. What if the patient had awakened and had overheard our conversation? I glided forward and peeped in. His face was from me, and he lay motionless.

Somewhat reassured, I stole into the room till I could see his face. It was as white as the linen it lay upon; the eyes were closed, but the agony of the expression will haunt me to my dying day.

He became aware of my presence, I suppose, for he opened his eyes. As they met mine, the face changed; a faint smile played upon it. He looked tired—that was all. The efforts of a will whose strength I had never suspected entirely altered the expression.

"I think I'll sleep a little longer, if you will leave me," he said.

Well, my dear, the sleep was not beneficial, and towards evening he grew more tired. When Miss Ressie entered to pay the customary visit, I saw her start, and her inquiries after his health were [illegible] solicitous than usual.

"The long confinement and inaction are telling upon me," he explained. "I must get out and away as soon as possible."

There was no talk that evening; he was too tired; she must sing to him. She did so—a pathetic ballad, I remember, about a woman's unrequitted love, true and steadfast, of which she died.

There was a scornful smile on his features as she finished, a sarcastic ring in his voice.

"The music is good, the sentiments excellent—an ingenious work of fiction truly."

Miss Ressie said nothing, but she did not sing again for days, until a time I will tell you of presently.

Meanwhile Mr. Hugh grew weaker, going back as rapidly as he had at first improved. It gave me the heartache to watch his eyes growing larger and more brilliant, two large circles forming under them. He said his sleep was broken, he had bad dreams. His manner had changed also, not to me but to Miss Ressie. His face never lightened up at her approach, although, I believe, he would sit and wait for it with feverish impatience as the hour drew near.

Nor did his voice soften as in the first conversations, it was cold and grave always. Respectful and deferential, but with a quiet, and dignified indifference almost painful to me, who could count the cost at which the composure was maintained in the feeble pulse and haggard countenance when his visitor had retired. He insisted upon receiving her, and upon dressing for the interview, though I knew the exertion was too great, and I feared the end was drawing on apace.

Whether or not Miss Ressie suspected it I can not say. Sometimes I thought so, for she often wore a pained, contrite expression, and I use to fancy conscience reproached her. She was unwell also; but, in anxiety for Mr. Hugh, I thought little of that. One day as I was fastening his collar, he fainted, but revived almost immediately, smiling at my trouble.

"It is too much for me," he said, "I shall keep my bed from to-day, until I find my rest."

"I had to rush away on some excuse or other, lest I should burst out crying and so agitate him. Miss Ressie met me. I told her in a few words what my grief was, and left her.

It was almost dark, just as it is now, when Miss Ressie joined us that evening. She did not see me, for I was seated on the low chair in that corner; nor did Mr. Hugh know of my presence, for he was stretched on the lounge by the window, and his head was from me.

Miss Ressie's first words were not very distinct. There was a kind of catch in her voice, which Mr. Hugh detected instantly.

"What troubles you?" he asked.

"Your illness," was the brief reply.

"It will soon be over." Then he added, softly and musingly. "Thank Heaven! Sit there," he said, "I want to talk to you," pointing to a low ottoman beside him.

She complied silently.

"You have not sung to me," he continued—and I noticed the old tenderness had come back to his voice—"since I sneered at a woman's love. I crave your pardon for my fault. Sing me that song once more."

She hesitated.

"Sing it, Ressie," he whispered, "once more.

It was the first time he had called her by that name.

Mournfully the tones of the sweet young voice swelled and died away in the still twilight, I longed to creep out of the room, for I felt like a guilty eavesdropper; but I dared not move hand or foot to break the holy spell of that moment. I bowed my head and wept noiselessly.

"Ressie, it was in the bitterness of my heart that I called your song an ingenious fiction. Do you remember what passed between yourself and your nurse?"

He paused for a reply, but none came.

"I overheard the conversation, and it taught me our relative positions. I was your kinsman, your guest, whom you delighted to honor—I must take my chance with the rest. You were—oh, Ressie!—my love, my love!"

There were a few seconds of silence, save that the little golden clock there ticked steadily, and through the window opened an inch or two at the top, came the faintest rustle of leaves. I could not see distinctly, but I fancied that Miss Ressie's head sank lower till it rested on the frame of his couch, also that his thin white hand was wandering caressingly over her golden hair.

"I was your guest; you were my life, darling," and his voice took a deep and solemn tone, "I have fought with my love bravely, day by day—ay, and night by night. Had I been well and strong, I would have crushed it out and killed it. I was ill and weak—it is killing me."

There was another silence. The ticktick of the clock was painfully audible, and a gentle hum of insects stole through the window. Presently Mr. Hugh spoke again.

"There is no humiliation in owning this, Ressie. I grappled boldly with my love, as a brave man ought when he knows that it is helpless. I can face death boldly, as a soldier and a christian should. Since that day I think I have never by look or tone betrayed myself. Even now I could hold my peace but that I have something to beg for the sake of the great love I bear you.

She was trembling now—trembling so violently that I could feel the very floor shake, but he did not heed it apparently.

"My darling, you delighted to honor me; and that fatal gift of yours, as nurse called it won me, body and soul. Not me alone, you know, others, good men and true, it robbed of happiness and peace. I do not blame you, Ressie—that were disloyal—and you are perfect in my eyes; but will you give me a promise never again to exert your power till you love as I do?"

She raised her head.

"Is that all I can give you?"

"It is the only desire I have, save one, and that I—dare I tell you?"

"What is it?" she asked simply.

"Oh, Ressie, my beloved, I dreamed one night that your lips were on mine—that you kissed me once, darling!

In an instant there was a gleam of bare jeweled arms encircled his neck, and her whisper, low but distinct, reached me.

"As for the first request, my love grew with yours—equals yours—is yours. As for the second——"

It was my opportunity, dear—that realization of Mr. Hugh's dream. I crept from the room, and they will never suspect that there was a witness to the administering of that elixir of life which restored Hugh at the eleventh hour. He is traveling now with Miss Ressie and the squire—his wife and father-in-law that is.

"All's well," I have heard, "that ends well," but may you never know the fear of such an ending as once seemed inevitable, my dear—that is all!

How to Get Rich.

There are two ways to get rich—the right way and the wrong way; the easy way and the impossible way; the common way and the rare way. And of course the wrong way and impossible way is the common way.

To be rich is to have all the money you want, is it not? And the common way of trying to get rich is to try to get money enough for one's wants. The ineradicable and unconquerable difficulty in this way is that the wants always grow faster than the money pile. You want to be rich enough to hire a horse and buggy; when you begin to hire, you want to own a horse; when you drive your own horse you want to own a span; when you have a span, you want a pony for the children. A hundred millions ought to be a comfortable competence; but Mr. Vanderbilt has lately been a large borrower of money. When a man buys railroads as other men buy horses, he may be in straightened circumstances though he has fifty millions in U. S. bonds. The more money a man has the poorer he is if he has not learned to moderate his desires as well as to accumulate his supplies. Baron Munchausen's horse, cut in two by the descending gate as his rider was escaping from the castle, drank unceasingly at the spring at the roadside, to the amazement of his rider, till looking back he discovered that the unfortunate beast was cut off just behind the saddle, and that the water he was taking in in front was running out behind. An insatiable spirit is worse than Baron Munchausen's horse; the more it drinks the thirstier it grows.

The only way to get rich is to keep one's desires within his income. If one wants what five cents can buy, and he has ten cents, he is wealthy. A bright dime to a street arab is greater wealth than a thousand dollars to a merchant prince. The right way to be rich is never to want what you cannot buy; then you always have as much money as you want. This is the easy way. No man can regulate the contents of his purse; every man can regulate the quality of his desires. Capital is not within every man's attainments; contentment is. He is wealthy who has learned two arts; first, how to be contented with what he can get; second, how to use what he has. Abraham Lincoln had a better library in the single coverless book which he read by the light of the pitch-pine knots in the Kentucky cabin, than the man who has lined the walls of what he ironically calls his library, with calfskin bindings at so much a square foot. It is always easy to have plenty of money; spend less than you earn. It is always easy to have all the money you want; want less than you have. The cases of actual suffering from cold, nakedness or hunger are in this country very rare. In all other cases Paul's prescription for wealth is the best that was ever devised: "Having food and raiment let us be therewith content." The lesson he learned in prison at Rome is worth all the lessons taught in colleges—business or otherwise—since the world began: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."—*Christian Union.*

Design and Work says that grease for belts, which renders them more adhesive and more durable, can be obtained by mixing oil of rosin with ten per cent. talc. The grease is spread on the belt with a brush several times, or until the leather will not absorb any more. The operation is repeated after some weeks, a smaller quantity of grease being used. The belts acquire more flexibility and resistance, adhere better to the drums and do not slip. The greasing is only required every few months.

A Representative Constituent.

He gave all the hackmen of the Union depot a stand off, brushed the bootblacks right and left, and shouldered his sixty pounds of baggage and started up Jefferson avenue in search of a tavern. He was a right up and down man, and he wanted to strike a tavern where they had an old-fashioned boiled dinner.

'Just come in from Lansing,' he observed as he fell in with a pedestrian.

'Did, eh? Been out to the Legislature?'

'You bet I have. I'm not a member, but I made things hum out there all the same.'

'Have a bill?'

'Not exactly. I come down from —— county to take the kinks out of our member. He was sailing in with a high hand, and if I'd waited ten days longer he'd have been [illegible] the whole [illegible]. What d'ye think?'

'I dunno.'

'He wouldn't speak to me when I first got there! Think of that! Up home there we suted him about No. 4, and sent him down to Lansing more because none of the rest of us could leave, and he wanted to cut me colder'n a wedge! What do you think?'

'Rather mean.'

'You bet! But I lowered his nose a bit. We'd heard how he was prancing around and putting on airs and making out that he run our county, and a few of us got together and wrote him a letter. It didn't seem to do any good, and so we got together and they sent me down to put on the curry comb.'

'And you did?'

'Didn't I? He'd put in about a dozen bills affecting our county, and I smashed all but two. He laid himself out for six or seven speeches, and I smashed all but one. The first day I got there he was supporting motions and moving to amend and strike out, but I mighty soon let him understand that no such chaff passed for oratory with us. He tried to bull-doze me at first, but when he found that his constituency had got after him he calmed down. He'd been fooling with the game of law, and had got mixed up with a dog-tax bill, and a saw-log law, and a bill about inland fishing, and I don't know what else. I took him out behind the State House and says I: Now, boy; you squat! Your constituents demand that you calm right down. We don't want no Cicero in ours, and we won't have it. We sent you down here to do a little quiet work, and not to prance around and imagine you've got Patrick Henry's hat on. We are a humble people, taking kindly to log-houses and johnny-cake, and we don't go a cent on big words and long flourishes. That's what I told him, and he calmed.'

'Did, eh?'

'You bet he did! and if we hear anything more about his rising to explain his vote on the dog-tax, or moving to recommit the musk-rat bill, our county won't be no place for him to return to. This is the place, eh? Well, I'll fodder up and then take the train for home.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

Farm Notes.

Sunflower seeds, fed in small quantities, impart a beautiful gloss to the plumage of poultry.

The prospect of an open winter will prevent in a great measure the usual marketing of cattle from the Western ranges.

Remember this: That apples keep better in damp, moist cellars, than in dry ones. In the latter they become dry and shriveled; in the former plump and juicy.

Keep the fowls warm and dry; feed some warm food and give them a variety of it. Take out all the old hens and keep only young ones, and the egg basket will be well filled even at this season.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* reports success in growing potatoes on top of the ground, in rows two to three feet apart, covered with sawdust six to twelve inches thick.

A veterinary writer condemns high mangers for horses, claiming that they irritate the throat and create a tendency to heaves. He says the manger should be on a level with the feet, as that is in accordance with nature.

The weight of hen's eggs ranges from fifteen to twenty-four ounces per dozen. A weight of twenty-two and one-half ozs. may be taken as a fair average for good sized eggs, although a weight of near four ozs. is not unknown for single specimens of eggs.

Stable manure is preferable to any other fertilizer. No farmer can afford to waste his manure. All of it should be saved and utilized. In many cases farming would be more profitable if less land was cultivated with higher fertilization. One acre highly manured should pay better than three but half manured and half cultivated.

It is the opinion of many that a fowl fattened quickly will make a far more juicy and toothsome meal than a chick. One thing is certain. A three-year-old fowl will make much better broth for an invalid than a six months' chicken.

Pigs thrive so much better when kept clean and comfortable, that it is surprising any farmer should let them wallow in filth. A dry, warm bed, with the same food, will add one-half more weight to a pig over and above one that is kept in filth and wretchedness.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y.

Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever hear or know of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure. Ask your neighbor the same question.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

SMETHPORT, PA.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

H. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel [illegible] A well stocked [illegible] connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Exchange Hotel.

NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. H. SOWERS, Proprietor.

This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carroll Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. C. [illegible] and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

AKIN HOUSE,

No. 8, Washington St.,

BRADFORD, PA.,

MARION AKIN, Proprietor.

Terms, $1 Per Day

Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House. xviii45tf.

Pierce House,

(Near R., B. & S. R. R. Depot.)

Water St., - - - - Smethport, Pa.

A. H. PIERCE, Proprietor.

Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Billiard Parlors connected. Everything new, house having been just completed. Charges very moderate.

Broezel's Hotel,

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First Class in every respect.

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Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y [illegible]

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they relate, and the contracts and leases between them deeds which show their locations. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,

Agent of the Trustees.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 26, 1882.

E. H. BARD, Editor and Proprietor.

UNDER the 105th call $18,926,000 in bonds have been redeemed, and under the 106th call, $10,757,000.

Two hundred destitute Russian Jews have reached Hamburg. They are endeavoring to procure aid to reach America.

IT is now definitely announced that General Butler is to have a rival as candidate for Governor at the Republican Convention, in the person of State Treasurer Samuel Butler. The advent into the field of "Honest Farmer Butler," who has many staunch friends and adherents, will make the canvass a lively one.

THE Rochester *Democrat* may be accused of being just a little hard on the Democrats. It says: "It is now admitted that the Democratic party will array itself solidly on the side of polygamy in the present Congress. The Mormons are said to be Democrats, and by their system can raise Democrats faster than by any other methods."

CHICAGO is in a great flurry over the recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court that the Probate Court of Cook county, established by act of General Assembly of 1877, and that of LaSalle county, recently established, have no existence, the law creating them being unconstitutional. Interests to the extent of ten million dollars adjudicated in them are thrown into confusion, and any way of getting out of the difficulty at present seems to look like confusion confounded.

IN closing his speech to the jury in the Guiteau trial, Judge Porter put forth a sentiment which ought to find an echo in every loyal heart. He said: "I trust, also, the time shall come in consequence of the attention that shall be called to the consideration growing out of this trial, when by international arrangement between the various governments, law shall be so strengthened that political assassins shall find no refuge on the face of the earth."

THE wants of the widow of Abraham Lincoln, to which we referred last week, are to be relieved at once, the Senate Committee on Pensions having unanimously agreed to report a bill granting her $15,000 in cash immediately, and also increasing her pension to $5,000. The act of the committee will be endorsed by all Americans, and is a more practical testimony to the love borne the great patriot and statesman, than the monuments that have been raised to his memory.

A BILL has been introduced into the House providing for the printing of $180,000,000 worth of fractional currency in the convenient form of what used to be know as "shinplasters." It is proposed to issue them in the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, and to make them legal tender in sums less than one dollar, and exchangable in sums of ten dollars or multiples thereof for coin or legal tender notes. The convenience of this form of currency will be a powerful argument in favor of the passage of the bill.

ANOTHER Job has been heard of in the person of Luke Francis, a prominent farmer near Laporte, Ind. He fell last spring and broke his arm; later, lightning struck his barn and consumed it and over $3,000 worth of property. Then rheumatism laid him up for a time, and a few days ago he fell on his doorstep and broke both arms and one leg. It would certainly appear that his Satanic majesty has another special license in this case to worry poor Luke. The report does not say how the victim's patience is holding out.

THE collapse of the Union Generale Bank in Paris the other day, shows that the speculators on the Bourse can blow even bigger Bubbles than our Wall street fiends. The concern began with a capital of $30,000,000, and was forced up in the great bull movement last fall to over 500, making the total value at those prices $150,000,000, nearly all wiped out. During the first hour of the panic Suez Canal shares cut off $30,000,000 in value, taking the entire nominal capital, and still left the shares at over 200. The crash has produced little disaster in American and English financial circles, but has caused several cases of suicide in France and Germany.

THE *Philadelphia Press* makes a clear case against the inside machinery of the United States Government when it calls attention to the fact that public business is behindhand in many departments. It prefaces its remarks on this subject by showing that the United States has the largest surplus in the world and one of the largest revenues, and that no lack of public money to pay for the discharge of public business exists or has existed for years. In placing the blame, it goes on to say that the business of the Supreme Court is three years behindhand, the Pension Bureau is a year in time and hundreds of thousands of cases in arrears; the business of the Land Office is fourteen months behind its decisions, and piling up every day; the Treasury Department is behind more or less, and the Patent Office has endless and vexatious delays for patentees on infringement cases, while at no one of these points where justice is denied by being delayed, is there lack of anything but men enough to do the work. The *Press* looks to Congress for the remedy. It says: "Possibly Congress, whose work is also weeks behindhand, and which gayley wastes weeks, as if nearly half its term and one-third its session were not already gone, may do something about some one of these points at which the Federal Government fails to do its duty by the people whose taxes pour in without delay into a treasury overfall."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1882.

Members of the House of Representatives are acting like a lot of children, pouting, sulking and growling because the committees do not suit them—because some of them have not been given the places they thought themselves entitled to. Nothing of consequence has been done or appears likely to be done until these spoiled babies have had their squall out and become quiet. If any good reason existed for all this fuss, it might be tolerated with some degree of patience, but it almost wholly grows out of personal disappointments and soreheadedness. Suppose the Speaker has not made up the committees just as somebody else might have done—suppose he has made some mistakes in placing individual members—is that any reason why a lot of grown up men—representatives of the nation should stand on their hind legs and howl for five or six weeks? Mr. Briggs, of New Hampshire, hit the nail on the head during the discussion the other day, when, in reply to the question "What shall we do?" he said: "Stop this everlasting talk and go to work."

Bureau making has been inaugurated vigorously in this Congress—or at least attempts at it have. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, is in this business extensively. He proposes first a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and if he modestly stops there, somebody else will likely project a Bureau of Fishing, a Bureau of Telegraphs and Telephones, and so on through the list of industries common to the country. The Department of Agriculture, of course, furnishes a precedent for all of these experiments. There is a project on foot to annex to this department the "Weather Bureau," as it is popularly called, and to make the consolidated concern the pedestal for a full-fledged Cabinet officer. If Mr. Belford succeeds in putting all of the commercial industries and activities of the Republic under the paternal care of the General Government, with a Bureau for each, the country will be pestered for years to come with clamorous demands for new Cabinet positions. The relative and general importance of Cabinet Ministers' places varies with the circumstances. By and by the Cabinet may be a sort of Congress. There is pending in the Senate a bill to make the Patent Office an independent Bureau and vest the Commissioner with greater powers, which has much to recommend it. But the proposition does not contemplate creating a Cabinet officer.

The Guiteau trial still drags on. Mr. Scoville has talked the better part of the week and said some things which, in his cooler moments, he is sure to regret. He has seemed to grow desperate under the weight of the load he is carrying, and by the tirade of abuse in which he unfortunately allowed himself to indulge on Thursday gives some color to the remark of Judge Porter the day before, that there are two Guiteau's in the case. Guiteau himsel could not have raved more foolishly than Mr. Scoville did against several distinguished men, one of whom is the President of the United States. His unbridled attack on these persons will have no further effect than if it had come from Guiteau—it can hurt no one but the speaker. The marked contrast between the exhibition of weakness which Mr. Scoville has made in his closing speech and the commendable spirit which he displayed in the earlier part of the case makes it evident that the severe labors of the almost hopeless task which he undertook have had a telling effect upon his mental and nervous organization. This is, perhaps, the most charitable view that the public will be disposed to take of his unlicensed harangue. If Mr. Scoville's theory of the assassination were to pass current it would establish a rule that henceforth no man shall have the right to assume an attitude of opposition in politics lest he may be held responsible for the act of some arch fiend whose opposition takes the form of murder. The latest rumor in regard to the case is that the jury is likely to be "hung" by one juror who had insanity in his family. Of course this is not known. It is to be hoped that a better result will be achieved and that the end of the trial and the end of Guiteau are both near events. For one I am sick of the subject.

JUNIUS.

GUITEAU'S JURORS.

THE MEN WHO HAVE GUITEAU'S LIFE IN THEIR HANDS.

As the Guiteau trial is now nearly at an end, and all interest is being concentrated in the jury who have to decide this important case, it will no doubt be interesting to our readers to have a pen-and-ink sketch of the inmates of the jury-box at Washington. They were selected from 159 talesmen, and are deemed as men of more than ordinary intelligence. The following sketch of their appearance and deportment is from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

The foreman of the jury, Mr. John P. Hamlin, is a well-known saloon keeper. He is a mild mannered man of forty-seven years and may be regarded as the type of social geniality. He has a prominent forehead, well shaped head, gray hair and mustache and light eyes. He wears a black cloth suit, open vest, turndown collar and black tie. He holds in his hand a yellow cane with a carved ivory or horn handle. Mr. Hamlin wears a pleasant smile and is withal quite dignified.

Mr. Frederick W. Brandenburg is a German cigar maker, forty-five years of age. He is small of stature, with a head of average size, dark brown hair and mustache, blue eyes, high cheek bones, prominent nose and rounded forehead. Mr. Bradenberg wears a black suit, standing collar and a small black cravat. He pays especial attention to the proceedings, generally sitting with folded arms. He occasionally leans forward in quest of the spittoon, and then twists his dark, heavy mustache as if resolving something in his mind.

Henry J. Bright is a retired merchant, and over fifty years of age. He is fat and chubby, and gives indication of living well. He has a high forehead, eyes of brown, cropped side whiskers, a full, rounded face, a great aquiline nose with flattened nostrils and a large mouth and a tendency to a double chin. His hair is parted on the left side. His suit of dark brown, in its quality and shape, bespeak a tailor's art. He wears a turndown collar and a black cravat.

Charles Stewart, the sleeping juror, is a merchant, over 50 years of age. He generally rests his head on his hands as if troubled or asleep, and it is fair to presume that he has enjoyed many a refreshing nap in the court room during this trial. He has brown hair and whiskers, blue eyes that look heavy and dull. His beard which, like his hair, is mixed with gray, extends from his temples to his chin.

His left-hand neighbor is a veritable Irishman in shape, manner and behavior, Thos. H. Langley, a grocer, forty-eight years of age. Mr. Langley has a low forhead, dark hair whitened with age, and short side whiskers. He has keen dark eyes and heavy brows, and his face gives evidence of intelligent attention. He dresses in dark blue clothing, and wears a white cravat all crumpled and tightly tied around a standing collar. Mr. Langley rests his hand on the curled head of a polished black hawthorne cane, and not unfrequently takes a calm survey of the prisoner and the audience.

To his right is another Irishman, Mr. Michael Sheehan, a well-to-do grocer, forty-seven years age. He has reddish tinted hair of fine fiber and side whiskers. He has a fine and honest expression in his mild yet keen blue eyes. In fact, no man on the jury has finer or smoother features than Mr. Sheehan. He looks as if he had "come to a conclusion" and would not care much about either the subsequent testimony of witnesses or argument of counsel. His hair is close cropped, and the blue eyes shaded by dark brows indicate a man of positive character. These six jurors occupy a front seat.

George W. Gates, the youngest member of the jury, is twenty-seven years of age. He has black hair and mustache. His eyes are wild and fiery, and at times he does not look entirely calm and composed. He is rather handsome in appearance, is a machinist, and when summoned to serve on the jury was at work in the United States Navy Yard. The fact that he has an insane uncle, and has been sick during the trial, has caused some to think he was affected by the proceedings in the court.

Thomas Hamline is an ironworker well advanced in years. He has a rounded forehead, and the lower part of his face is hidden in bushy iron gray whiskers and mustache, that must be at least ten or twelve inches in length. Mr. Hamline's seat is in front of the window, and he often leans back against the sill.

His right hand neighbor, Ralph Wormly, a veritable specimen of the negro, is a laborer, and was formerly identified with politics in the District of Columbia. His painful expression and sleepy manner are quite noticeable. The greasy bandana which he has worn so long over his eye has given away to a green bandage. He frequently raises his hand to his face and generally wears as solemn a look as if he were at a negro prayer meeting. Owing to his appetite and the fine food with which the jury is served he has made himself sick several times.

To the right of this colored gentleman is William H. Browner, a well known commission merchant. He is a middle aged man with a round, bald head. He is a keen man and a close observer. He, too, has had a case of insanity in his family. Mr. Browner wears a light mustache.

The next juror, Mr. Hobbs, is a plasterer, and aged 63 years, being the oldest member of the jury. His thin side whiskers do not detract from the noticeably sad expression of his countenance. He sits for an hour or more with his head bowed and resting in his hand, as if in sorrowful reverie. He is the juror whose wife died two weeks ago. For forty years he and his wife lived together in quiet, happy contentment, and when he died so suddenly and he was summoned to her, then unconscious, his grief was painful to behold. He does not look as if he could give his undivided mind to the proceedings, for there is great weight on his heart.

Joseph Prather is a middle-aged man, his business being that of a commission merchant. He has a long, hoary beard and mustache, smooth forehead, a large but well shaped nose and bright brown eyes. He frequently strokes his beard and pays strict attention to the proceedings.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for February offer the following easy way for someone to make $20.00.

To the person telling us which is the shortest verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1882, we will give $20.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 16th, 1882. Those who try for the prize must send 20cts. in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March number of the *Monthly*, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Cut this out; it may be worth $20.00 to you. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton Pa.

Potato culture is reviving in every part of the United States. In Ireland the acreage has risen since 1880 from 823,000 to 854,000, notwithstanding the increase in beans, rye, oats and peas. In Scotland there was also an increase, though not large. In England 23,000 additional acres were put under this crop. Wales, this summer, had 42,400 acres devoted to the potato, against 39,000 acres in the preceding year. The total increase is put down by some agricultural statisticians at 60,000 acres.

The composition of buckwheat has been examined by M. G. Lechartier. He states that the proportion of mineral matter in the straw increases with the weight. The straw may indeed become richer in phosphoric acid than the grain, differing thus completely from that of the other cereals. The straw of a crop of buckwheat may contain more mineral matter than does the grain. The sum of the principal fertilizers removed from the soil by an entire crop is much more considerable than for a crop of wheat containing the same quantity of grain.

The best informed people in London believe that DeLong and Chipp, with all their companions have perished in the Polar regions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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I am prepared to furnise the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.

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1882.

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MISCELLANEOUS

E. L. ANDRUS. J. W. PRATT. D. A. PRATT.

Andrus, Pratt AND Co.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

FANCY & STAPLE

Groceries,

FRUITS

—AND—

VEGETABLES.

Old Stand, 127 Union Street, and New Store, 126 Union Street, in New Osterhoudt Block, One Block above New Methodist Church.

Olean, N.Y.

XIX4-3m.

LARABEE GREENHOUSE,

has more plants than ever, and finer.

Winter Blooming Plants

IN MANY VARIETIES.

Cut Flowers to Order or in Designs.

8tf.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Sables

F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
Amicable Scire Facias,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorneys' Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—License,
Bond—Judgment,
Bond—Constables',
Bond of def't in att'chm't,
Bond for stay of exec't'n
Blank motion,
Commitments,
Constable's sale,
Collector's Sale
Contract—Land,
Contract—Teamsters,
Charters of Incorporation, with app.
Commission—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed Fi. Fa.
Deed Quit Claim,
Declaration Common Counts (2 kinds,)
Execution,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (2 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Narr. with copy of account,
Oath & bond for att'mt writ
Petition for License,
Precipe,
Precipe for Summons,
Precipe & State'm for judgt,
Precipe for Fi. Fa.
Precipe for Sci. Fa.
Precipe for Summons in Ass'p't
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of [illegible] and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

E. F. Richmond & Son,

Druggists and

Pharmacists,

No. 34 Main Street,

SMETHPORT, PA.

—:0:—

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.

An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.
1tf

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SODA FOUNTAIN

CONFECTIONERY

STORE.

Having recently opened a Confectionery store in Smethport I am prepared to furnish the public with

Choice Fresh Candies,

OF ALL KINDS,

TROPICAL FRUITS,

NUTS, ETC., ETC.

OYSTERS!

Fresh shell oysters served

RAW, STEWED,

FRIED, STEAMED,

AND IN EVERY STYLE DESIRED AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

A call is respectfully solicited.

52-tf T. J. HUMES.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. [illegible] PATENTS procured for Inventors. [illegible] Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pension & Patent Att'ys, Lock Box 588, Washington, D. C.

40-104

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

against the world for time and money All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA

PLUMBING

Gas and Steam Fiting.

As the citizens of Smethport are about to introduce water into their streets,

IRLBACKER & DAVIS,

No. 503 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

—AND—

IRLBACKER, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 144 Union Street,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Offer their services to do anything desired in the line of Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting, guaranteeing the best possible work and materials at the lowest possible prices.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

1882.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American Homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

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Per Year:

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above Publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year, (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches,

—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of

ENGRAVING,

and such work as belongs to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have also on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

GO TO THE

Marble Front Store!

SMETHPORT, PA.,

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes.

W. D. GALLUP,

PROPRIETOR.

THE

PHILADELPHIA

TIMES

The Philadelphia Times

Now stands confessedly at the head of Philadelphia journalism in all that makes a thoroughly complete, general and family newspaper. It is more complete in its news, in its special correspondence, in its varied contributions on all subjects of popular interest, and in all the qualities of a newspaper for the family circle and for the business man than any of its contemporaries, because its facilities and resources are equal to every want of a first-class national journal.

"The Weekly Times" has nearly doubled its former large circulation during the past year. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence, although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for literary, dramatic and musical matters, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions and the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed.

THE "ANNALS OF THE WAR"—chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as all others, will be kept fully up to the high standard of former years.

TERMS:

THE DAILY TIMES—Delivered in the City of Philadelphia and surrounding Towns for Twelve Cents a week. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS, postage free, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Fifty-six columns of the choicest reading, especially prepared to meet the wants of weekly newspaper readers. One copy, $2.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $25.00. An Extra copy sent free to any person getting up Clubs of ten or twenty.

THE SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, eight pages. The best known and most accomplished writers contribute to its columns every week. Two Dollars a year, postage free. Single copies, Four Cents.

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THE ANNALS OF THE WAR—A royal octavo volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated. Written by Principal Participants in the War, North and South. Price, $3.50.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO

THE TIMES,

TIMES BUILDING,

Chestnut and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

A FACT!

Fresh Goods are Every Day Received at

H. L. WILSON'S STORE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.,

For the benefit of those who PAY CASH [illegible] grand bargains in all kinds of

CHOICE

Family Groceries,

PROVISIONS, ETC.

ALSO

HAMS, BUTTER & EGGS ALWAYS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE.

Remember the place—the Wendel Store.

16-6f. H. L. WILSON.

JOB PRINTING [illegible]

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Van Benhorst's Anaesthetic and gas.

Twenty-three years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport

At the Wright House

Tuesday, Jan'y 3d, 1882.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 26, 1882.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have frequently made requests through these columns to delinquent subscribers for a settlement, yet it was fruitless. To one individual the amount looks small, still when you take into consideration the number of different parties who are indebted to us the sum is not so trifling. We need the money and must have it. To those who can and will pay we will give them a chance to do so and save costs. To those who can and will not, we intend to place their accounts in the hands of their nearest Justice of the Peace with authority to collect. This is the only way we can devise of getting our just debts, and as we do not feel like continually dunning our patrons we are compelled to resort to it.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Dr. E. G. Brown has been appointed jail physician.

—Election notices can be procured at the MINER office.

—Coronor A. F. Bannon, of Kendall, was in town yesterday, the guest of A. T. Palmer.

—There will be services at St. Luke's Church on Sunday next 29th, at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.

—E. N. Howard, assessor of Bradford township, is at the commissioners office adjusting last year's accounts.

—The lumbermen in this section have been making the most of the snow that has fallen lately and "the woods are full."

—Blanks for applications for tavern and eating-house licenses, also the necessary forms for bonds can be obtain at this office.

—Sheriff Wilcox landed his five prisoners safely at Allegany. Elliott did not give up the hope of making his escape until well on the way.

—The commissioners have decided to place a fountain in the corridor of the Court House in accordance with the suggestion of the last Grand Jury.

—Some items of local interest have been crowed out of this page to make room for the report of the closing of the Guiteau trial, which will be read with interest by all.

—Messers. T. H. Ryan and George Walker, residents of Kane, were in town on Wednesday and paid a visit to the MINER office. Mr. Welker is the landlord of the commodious hotel in Kane known as the Walker House.

—The warden's residence at the county jail has been thoroughly renovated and undergone some needed repairs, and will be finished this week. New paper and paint has worked quite a change in the appearance of the building.

—The Bradford, Eldred and Cuba road, which has only been in full operation about three months, has just declared a first dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock together with six months' interest on the first mortgage bonds.

—We have had a cold snap during the week that has sent the mercury down to twenty-two degrees below zero, and the consequence is that our hotel keepers and others are have been work harvesting some excellent ice with which to cool off liquids when the heated term arrives.

—With its issue of last week the *Cattaraugus Republican* commenced its sixteen volume, and did so with the most flattering indications of increased prosperity. The *Republican* is deserving of success: it is a thorough news gatherer, is ably edited, and its typographical appearance is a credit to the foreman and his staff of assistants.

—A distinguished physician advocates the construction of dwellings without cellars, contending that they permeate the atmosphere above with noxious smells that make the system open to every type of disease, especially those of a contagious nature. If there are cellars, ample ventilation will remedy the evil effects, provided no refuse matter is suffered to remain.

—On Wednesday noon last, at the residence of Mrs. L. A. Gallup, Mr. Charles Lemmler, of the firm of Gleason & Lemmler of this place, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Dolly Gallup, also of Smethport, Rev. Hubbell officiating. The newly married couple have many friends in town, and have their hearty congratulations on the event and their best wishes for the future.

—An exchange says that a sweet potato put into a pot of water on the parlor mantel, will soon produce a beautiful running vine that will entwine everything around it in the most artistic and pleasing manner, and the vine thrives, with no trouble except replenishing the water, from fall to spring. We prefer ours with butter, salt and pepper and a juicy beefsteak. But we are not esthetic.

—Talking of winter bonnets, a writer on fashions says that among the novelties shown are "intensely realistic serpents in velvet, of lovely green and gold shades," and adds that they are "coiled in a seductive manner" around bonnet or hat crowns. It appears to us that there is nothing very novel about serpents in connection with womankind—that is if Mother Eve's garden story was correct.

—It is hard to suit everybody. While wildcat wells are being put down in every place where the remotest chance points to the discovery of oil, and many persons are sinking hard-earned dollars in testing spots as dry as a cinder, a Richburg farmer breaks out in a lamentable wail and says: "I wish to gracious they'd never found oil here. We used to lead a quiet, contented sort of life, had money enough to live on and could sleep nights. Now, every thing is noise and confusion. I go to bed, and there's a boiler blowing off under my window, and a walking beam creaking t'other side of my garden, and half a dozen hoodlums yelling in the street. Might as well try to sleep in bedlam." That's about the way it is in an oil town; drilling for oil and hoeing potatoes are essentially different operations.

—The census of 1880 shows that there are in Pennsylvania 146,128 children over ten years of age who cannot read, and 228,014 over ten years of age who cannot write. From this it would appear that more attention ought to be given to the filling up of our primary schools, which, according to the above figures, cannot be doing the duty allotted to them by the school system of the Commonwealth.

—Leavitt & Leach's Carnival of Fun Party gave entertainments in Kittredge's Opera House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week before fair audiences, and their efforts to amuse met with appreciation. The members of the troupe were one and all at home in their respective parts, and the acting and singing of Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick is worthy of special notice. Taken altogether the troupe is an excellent one, and well worthy the patronage it receives.

—We are to have another Extract Works, and no doubt a tannery. This will consume more of the hemlock found in the forests in this vicinity. Where is the enterprising individual or individuals who will come here and take the fortune that awaits them by starting a manufactory to consume the large variety of valuable timber which is now left to burn or to blow down as the woods are thinned out by the heavy draughts now being made upon the hemlock.

—The boys of Jamestown have organized a society to be known as the "Boys' Moral Reform Society," the object of which is to induce the boys of that town to abstain from intoxicating beverages, tobacco, gambling, billiards and profanity. They ought to have included the reading of trashy, yellow-covered literature, which poisons the minds of the young and leads them to commit crimes that startle the community, and beside which indulgence in tobacco and billiards are virtues.

—While driving up Water street Monday, Dr. Carroll's horse took fright at a train of cars on the B. B. & S. road and ran away. Dr. Carroll and 'Doc' Sprague were the occupants, and rather than to be thrown into the gutter 'Doc' Sprague made a bold jump for freedom, but striking on the ice on his feet they shot out from under him like sky rockets causing him to fall heavily on his hip. A bottle of liniment brought him out O. K. in the morning, otherwise there was no damage done.

—We are always hearing of something new in the adulteration line. Now we learn that a new article for the adulteration of food is found in cotton seed oil, which has long been used to imitate olive oil, and which is largely applied in adulterating lard. When mixed with oil it gives a dead white appearance, with a sweetness of taste, and gives a bad order to whatever it is compounded with. One consolation in regard to this innovation, however, is the fact that cotton seed oil is claimed not to be injurious to health.

—The Standard Oil Company has gobbled up the Atlas Refining Company and the Buffalo and Rock City Pipe Line Company. The consideration is stated to have been about $250,000. The rate of pumping oil from Rock City to Buffalo has been advanced from ten to fifteen cents per bbl., and the sale of these two corporations to the Standard virtually ends all opposition that this company has in this section. It is also reported that this great monopoly has agents secretly at work buying up oil lands in this county.

—We have just received a copy of the *Philadelphia Press* Map of Pennsylvania, which has just been published especially for that journal. It is a County Township and Railroad map, 58 by 22 inches, and is handsomely mounted. More than usual pains were taken to make this map accurate, and it is pronounced by experts to be exceedingly so. The *Press* gives this map with a copy of the Weekly for a year for $1.50. The *Weekly Press* is one of the most valuable newspapers in the United States, to the farmer and the general reader.

—The Richburg murderer, McCarthy, and a burglar, an old offender, made an attempt to escape from prison in Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., last week. By some means they had procured saws in the shape of case knives on which teeth had been improvised and by dint of great perseverance had, at the time of the discovery of their intentions, filed through two heavy bars of their cell. They did the work during the day time, as they were put in irons and confined in separate cells at night. When searched a saw was found in the boot of each prisoner.

—Another swindle in which a Pennsylvanian was the victim, was worked in this way: A stranger offered him a county right for a patent wagon tongue for $250. In a few days patent right man No. 2 comes along. He has heard that the farmer has the right of the county for the patent wagon tongue, and he wants to buy the right of the county, and offers the farmer $400 on it, paying $10 to bind the bargain. The farmer writes to No. 1 and sends his note for $250. He never hears of either man again, but his note comes up for collection in a neighboring town.

—A State Temperance Convention was held in Harrisburg last week commencing Tuesday and adjourning Friday. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the State, and McKean county was well represented. Among the resolutions adopted was one approving the introduction in the public schools of education on the psychological effects of alcohol on the human system, and a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, to be presented to the next session of the Legislature. Officers were elected to transact the business of the members during the ensuing year.

—Inventive genius appears to be applied to games this season, and all kinds of novel entertainments are being gotten up. The latest to date springs from Ellington, N. Y., and if the ladies of that place are buxom, ought to "pan out" pretty well. The names of all the ladies present are placed on tickets. Each gentleman draws a ticket, and he must take the lady to supper whose name is on the ticket he draws and pay one-half cent per pound for the lady's weight, she to be weighed by a committee appointed for that purpose. Of course all the boys want to draw light-weights, and a two-hundred pound damsel would cause the owner of a light pocket-book,

—It is said now that P. T. Barnum is the man who wants to get Guiteau's body, and that he wants to embalm him as a subject for a "chamber of horrors," which is to be one of the excitements of his next show. But our readers need never expect to see Charles J. in this way; there is not enough solidity about him to make a decent mummy.

Frozen Feet.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says: "If any part of the body gets frozen, the worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of five years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big panful of snow and put his feet into it, rubbing them with snow. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out. It was half an hour before he could take them out, and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little, he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes, and went to play.

A Step in the Right Direction.

The sale of 300 acres of land on the Col. Wilcox farm, adjacent to this borough, has been consummated, Mr. M. M. Shultz being the buyer. Mr. Shultz intends building works in which to carry on the business of extracting tannin from the hemlock that is so plentiful in this section, and will probably build a tannery at an early date. Work on the extract building will be commenced at once and pushed forward with all possible expedition. Mr. Shultz and his brother, G. S. Shultz, of New York, own several large tanneries in this State, among them the large establishment at Wilcox and will manufacture the tannin for their own use and not to compete with any other enterprises of the kind. We are glad to be able to report this valuable accession to the industries of Smethport, and hope soon to be able to chronicle the commencement of the building of a large tannery by the enterprising Messrs Shultz.

Death of an Old Resident of Eldred Township.

On Tuesday, 17th inst., Mrs. Bertheny Carpenter, aged ninety-one years, six months and two days, consort of the late Timothy Carpenter, and mother of Oscar Carpenter, Esq., died at her residence in Eldred township.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter moved into McKean county and located on the place where they both died, fifty-two years ago, when there were but few inhabitants in the county. She was the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom survive her, and had fifty-four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Mrs. Carpenter has been blind eight or nine years, but in her affliction she has been cared for by an affectionate family. A goodly number of her children and grandchildren settled near her, they owning all the land with one small exception from Larrabee to Eldred on the Olean road. She was a kind neighbor in her days of activity, and was esteemed by all her acquaintances, a few of whom only, survive to mourn her death with the large concourse of relatives.

THE NARROW GAUGES.

THE GREAT PROFITS THEY ARE PAYING AND THE BUSINESS THEY ARE DOING.

The necessities of the oil business in the Bradford region have called into existence a number of narrow gauge railways which have their centre in that city. They radiate in all directions. Although as a general they traverse a country which in some parts is little better than a wilderness, the profits they return to their owners are wonderfully large. The capital stock of none of them is more than $250,000. The Bradford, Bordell and Smethport railroad has a capital of that amount. It began business in June, 1880. In the following September it began paying a monthly dividend of two per cent., and at the end of one year's business had a surplus of $2,651,099. The dividends still continue at the rate of twenty-five per cent. a year. The Olean, Bradford and Warren railroad has a capital of $150,000. Last year it paid a dividend of 80 per cent. to its stockholders, and at the end of the fiscal year—June, 1881—had a surplus of $1,486,778. The Kendall and Eldred railroad, on a capital stock of $150,000, paid in seventeen months twelve dividends of 3 per cent., four of 6 per cent., and one of 10 per cent., on a total of $106,000. This railroad also owns a plank road which has cleared as much as $400 a month. At the end of a year's business the company had a surplus of $2,552,150. Since the development of the oil field in Allegany county, N. Y., north of the Bradford district, a number of narrow gauge roads have been completed in that region. None of them have been in operation over three months, and they are paying dividends of 1 to 3 per cent. a month. The business of these narrow guage roads is obtained from passenger traffic and the carrying of oil-well supplies and general supplies for oil towns. They carry no oil, as the crude is conveyed to places where refineries exist by means of the pipe line system which lays over the entire oil field like a vast spider's web and reaches out to distant cities.

The B. B. & S. road, which runs into this place derives a good share of its passenger business in carrying backwards and forwards the large number of persons who come to attend the Courts, and just now is doing a big freight business, an important factor of which is contributed by the lumber trade. Lumber shipped from here to the Allegany field, where it is used for the putting up of dericks and buildings, both of which are going up like mushrooms, has to be taken to Bradford, thence to Eldred on the K. & E. road and from Eldred to Bolivar, Richburg, Allentown and other places in the new field by the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba narrow gauge, as the cars used on the narrow gauges cannot be transferred on the other roads. This makes it lively for the railroads, but lumber sold at $8 at the mills costs $18 by the time it gets into the Allegany field, and the feverish builders and operators there are glad enough to get it at any price.

GUILTY GUITEAU.

The Jury Ignore the Inspiration Plea.

A Prompt Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Judge Cox's Charge to the Jury—The Closing Scenes of this Remarkable Trial.

After nearly eleven weeks of valuable time have been consumed, and many thousands of dollars spent by the Government, the trial of Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James Abram Garfield, has at length closed. The charge of Judge Cox was terse and pointed, and the verdict of the jury was more prompt than any one had anticipated, while it is in accordance with popular sentiment.

It is with a feeling of relief that many will read the end of this trial, which has been one of the most remarkable known in the annals of jurisprudence, and which has been likened by the press at home and abroad to a farce. But the word farce is clearly a misnomer; the sad affair began with a terrible tragedy and will end no less tragically if Guiteau is the craven at heart that he appears to be. While this trial has been so much criticised, the leading newspapers of the country have from time to time endeavored to check adverse criticism by clearly pointing out that the license allowed Guiteau was granted for the purpose of allowing the jury to understand by his own words and acts, as much of his inner nature as would thus be disclosed, and the result has justified the means—the jury, who have been very attentive throughout the whole of this tedious trial, seemed to have studied the man so thoroughly that, the murder having been proved, they were unanimous upon the subject of its expiation.

The assassin was allowed every privilege that the law grants a prisoner whose life is at stake, and was even allowed to address the jury in addition to his counsel, Reed and Scoville, who both exhausted every effort known to them to save the life of the accused. But all failed, the history of the prisoners life, a series of paltry roguries, hypercritical whinings, brazen-faced swindlings and egotistical pandering for position and notoriety, which culminated in the crime which seals his death warrant, was so completely brought out by the prosecution, that the jury had not any room left for doubt as to what their verdict should be.

If it be, as a few may argue, that Guiteau is a "crank," (which is supposed to mean an individual whose head is not balanced exactly) the verdict is a proper one, as it will be calculated to show "cranks"—who, notwithstanding their crankiness, seem all alive to their own interests—that the possession of a "cranky" brain does not give them liberty to take the lives of fellow citizens. On the other hand, the acquittal of Guiteau would have established a precedent which would probably have been taken advantage of.

We give below the very succinct charge of Judge Cox, covering all the important issues of the trial, and the closing scenes in the Court:

Judge Cox at 8:15 p. m. proceeded to deliver his charge to the jury. He commenced by saying the constitution proves that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the State or district where the crime shall have been committed, that he shall be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation against him, that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, that he shall have a compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor and that he shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. Those provisions were intended for the protection of the innocent from injustice and oppression and it was only by their faithful observance that guilt or innocence could be fairly ascertained. Every accused person was presumed to be innocent until the accusation was proved. With what difficulty and trouble the law had been administered in the present case the jurors had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think not one of those sacred guarantees of the constitution had been violated in the person of the accused. At last the long chapter of proof was ended, the task of the advocate was done and it now rested with the jury to determine the issue between public justice and the prisoner at the bar. No one could feel more keenly than himself, the great responsibility of his duties and he felt he could only discharge them by close adherance to the law, as laid down before its highest authorities. Before proceeding further he wished to notice an incident which had taken place pending a recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to proclaim that public opinion as evidenced by the press and correspondence was in his favor. These declarations could not have been prevented except by the process of gagging the prisoner. Any suggestion that the jury could be influenced by the lawless clattering of the prisoner, would have seemed to him absurd, and he should have felt he was insulting the intelligence of the jury, if he had warned them not to regard it. The counsel for the prosecution had felt it necessary, however, in the final argument, to interpose a contradiction to such statements, and an exception had been taken on the part of the accused, to the form in which that effort was made. For the purpose of purging the record of any objectionable matter, he should simply say that anything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement or newspaper opinion would be disregarded by the jury. The indictment charged the defendent with having murdered James A. Garfield and it was the duty of the court to explain the nature of the crime charged. When murder was committed, when a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being in the peace of the United States, with malice aforethought, it had to be proved—first, that death was caused by the act of the accused; and further, that it was caused with malice aforethought. That did not mean, however, that the government had to prove any ill-will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the deceased. Whenever homicide was shown to have been committed without lawful authority and with deliberate intent, it was proved to have been done with malice aforethought, and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill-will to the deceased, and that he killed him from other motives, as for instance robbery, or through mistaking him for another, or, as claimed in this case, to produce a public benefit. If it could be shown the killing occurred in heat of passion or under provocation, then it would appear there was not premeditation, and therefore no malice aforethought, and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either the defendant was guilty of murder or he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime murder, the assassin must have a reasonably sane mind, in the technical term he must be of sound mind, memory and discretion, any irresponsibility in a sane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of his mental faculties to such an extent he did not know what he was doing or did not know it was wrong, when he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion, that was part of the definition murder; in the next place every defendant was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof; in the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true the defendant was presumed to be sane and to have been so when the crime was committed; that is to say the government was not bound to show affirmatively as part of its proof the defendant was sane. As insanity was exceptional, as a majority of men are sane, the law presumed the latter condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe the contrary. The burden was, therefore, on the defendant who set up insanity as an excuse for his crime, to produce proofs in the first instance to show that the presumption was mistaken, as far as it related to the prisoner. The crime, therefore, involved three elements, the killing, malice and responsibility for the murder. After all, the evidence was for the jury. If the jury, while bearing in mind both these presumptions, that is, that the defendant is innocent until he is proved guilty, and that he is sane till the contrary appears, still entertains what is called a reasonable doubt on any ground, or as to any of the essential elements of the crime, then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt and to be acquitted. It was important to explain to the jury here, in the best way the court could, what is a reasonable doubt. He could hardly venture to give an exact definition of the term, for he did not know of any successful attempt to do so. As to questions relating to human affairs, the knowledge of which is derived from testimony, it was impossible to have the same mind—the certainty that is created by scientific demonstration. The only certainty the jury could have was a moral certainty, depending on the confidence which the jury had in the intelligence of the witnesses and their capacity and opportunity to know the truth. If, for example, facts not improbable in themselves were attested by numerous witnesses, credible and uncontradicted, and who had every opportunity to know the truth, a reasonable or moral certainty would be inspired by that testimony. In such case doubt would be unreasonable, or imaginary or speculative. It ought not to be doubted as to whether the party might not be innocent in the face of strong proof of his guilt, but it must be a sincere doubt whether he had been proved guilty even where the the testimony was contradictory, and where so much more credit should be given to one side than the other, the same result might be produced. You will find little difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to all the elements that made up the crime alleged in the indictment, except that it might be as to one of sound mind, memory and discretion; but that was only a technical expression for a responsible, sane man. He now approached that difficult question. He had already said a man who is insane in the sense that makes him irresponsible, cannot a crime. The defense of insanity has been so abused as to be brought into great discredit. It was the last resort of unquestionable guilt. It had been the excuse for juries bringing in a verdict of acquittal when there was public sympathy for the accused, and especially where there was a provocation for homicide according to pulic sentiment, but not according to law; for that reason the defense of insanity was sufficient to prove the act was done with deliberate intent, as distinct from an act done under a certain impulse, in the heat of blood and without previous malice. Evidence had been exhibited to the jury in the prisoner's own handwriting to show that he had conceived the "idea" of "removing" the President, as he called it, six weeks before the shooting, that he had deliberated upon it and come to the determination to do it, and that about two weeks before he accomplished it he stationed himself at a certain point to do the act, but for some reason was prevented. His preparation for it by the purchase of a pistol had been shown. All these facts came up to the full measure of the proof required to establish what the law denominated malice aforethought. The jury would view with disfavor and public sentiment was hostile to it. The Judge, in conclusion, said: And now gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find from the whole evidence that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring under such a defect of his reason that he was incapable of understanding what he was doing or of seeing it was a wrong thing to do do; as for example, if he were under an insane delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was an object of pity and compassion and should now be acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find he was under no insane delusion and had possession of his faculties, and had power to know his act was wrong, and of his own free will he deliberately conceived and executed the homicide, then, whether his motives were personal vindictiveness, political animosity, desire to avenge a supposed political wrong, or a morbid desire for notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive at all, the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find a verdict of guilty as indicted.

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes, recess was taken until half-past five o'clock. Many of the audience, who had virtually been imprisoned since half past nine in the morning, availed themselves the opportunity to obtain air and lunch. The prisoner, at his request, had been allowed, soon after the jury left the court room, to retire to a room he has occupied since the trial began as a waiting room during recess. Before leaving the court room he evinced considerable nervousness, on getting away to comparative seclusion his usual composure and assurance soon returned to him. He sent out for some apples, with which he treated his attendants, meanwhile chatting familiarly and good naturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do, and replied: "I think they will acquit me or disagree, don't you?" Within ten minutes after recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict. They were informed that a recess had been taken and Judge Cox had left the court room, so they remained in their room till the court re-assembled.

The rumor that the jury had agreed was spread from one to another, and an excited crowd surged back into the court room and anxiously awaited what all seemed to expect—a verdict of guilty.

First came the prisoner with a quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock perhaps for the last time the light of a solitary candle fell full upon his face and disclosed its more than usual pallor. Not a tremor of the limbs or muscles of the face was observable, but he threw back his head and fixed his gaze upon the door which the jury was to enter.

Judge Cox soon afterwards took his seat and the crier called order and the jury at 5.35 p. m. filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the question: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you found a verdict?"

Clear and distinct came the reply "We have."

"What is your vedict; guilty or not guilty?"

With equal distinctness came the reply:

"GUILTY, as indicted."

The pent-up feelings of the crowd found expression in an applause of approval.

Order, order, shouted the bailiffs.

Scoville and the counsel for the prosecution were simultaneously upon their feet.

Scoville attempted to address the court but the District Attorney shouted: "Wait until we have the verdict complete in due form of law."

Order was restored and the clerk again addressing the jury said: "Your foreman says, 'Guilty as indicted.'" "So say we all of us. We do," all responded. Another demonstration of applause followed this announcement, but not so long as the first.

Scoville, still upon his feet, demanded a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name and each in a firm voice responded, "guilty." As the last name was called the prisoner said: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury; don't you forget it."

Scoville again addressed the court, saying: "Your Honor, I do not desire to forfeit any rights I may have under the law and practice in this District. If there is anything I ought to do now to save those rights I would be indebted to your Honor to indicate it to me."

Judge Cox in reply assured him he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished him in print to-morrow and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who from the moment Judge Cox began to deliver his charge had dropped completely his flippant arrogance and sat with rigid features and compressed lips, called out in tones of distraction, "God will avenge this outrage."

Judge Cox turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen and I feel assured you will take with you to your homes the approval of your consciences. With thanks, gentlemen of the jury, I dismiss you." With this announcement the court was declared adjourned.

A Sad Bereavement.

At about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Demont Haskill, junior member of the firm of Wm. Haskill & Son, of this place, cast a gloom over the residents of the borough. The deceased was the only son of William and Katharine Haskill and was 23 years, 2 months and 3 days old, having been born in Port Allegany on the 22nd of November, 1858.

His sudden demise was caused by an attack of diphtheria, which first made its appearance on the 16th inst., and baffling the skill of the physician, aided by the careful nursing of an affectionate family, made him its victim after an illness of only six days.

Previous to his illness, he was the picture of health, and strength, and his genial qualities made him a pleasant companion to the many who learned of his death with surprise and grief intensified by the thought of his youthful and healthy appearance.

The deceased was married in June 1879, and leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss with his afflicted parents and relatives, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, when a number of sorrowing relatives and acquaintances followed his remains to their final resting place in Rose Hill Cemetery, Rev. Mr. Hubbel conducting the funeral services.

To Lumbermen and Farmers.

For all kinds of lumber sleds, cutters, and in fact any kind of sleighs go to Wm. Messer's, Water street, where you can find anything in that line cheap for cash.

I keep the best horseshoer in my employ to be found in the country.

6tf. JACOB WEIS, Sup't.

Local Notices.

—Miss E. Carson is disposing of her large stock of millinery at cost, and offers some splendid bargains. She is selling trimmed hats as low as 75 cents, and other goods equally cheap. Her entire stock was carefully selected, is of good value, and comprises some of the prettiest hats and bonnets and the richest feathers, flowers and trimmings to be found in any millinery establishment in the county. Call and inspect her stock and prices. 6

LEGAL.

Argument List.

FOR SECOND MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1882.

1 E L Hatch vs H S Hawk, No 48 February term 1880. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, proceedings stayed in meantime.

2 Commonwealth vs Wm Howell and W E Donall, No 77 September session 1881. Rule to show cause why portion of verdict should not be set aside.

3 Commonwealth vs Sarah Trainer, No 69 September term 1881. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be arrested.

Trial List.

FOR SECOND MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, 1882.

1 John Rice vs J A Gartland No 38 September term 1881. Labor claim. Appeal Justice of the Peace.

2 W T McIntyre vs A J Carr contractor and A J Carr and Catherine Farrar and Frank W Farrar, No 75 September term 1881., Sci Fa Sur Mechanics Lein and labor claim.

3 J B Stewart vs A S Calhoun, Hank Black and Andrew Markerley owners and A S Calhoun contractor, No 80 September term 1881. Sci Fa Sur Mechanics Lien and labor claim.

4 J C Ramsey vs Joseph Morgan, No 28 December term 1881. Labor claim. Appeal Justice of the Peace.

5 Lee Shaner vs Joseph Morgan No 27 December term 1881. Labor claim. Appeal Justice of the Peace.

6 Thomas Leary vs John Craker and John Skinner doing business as Craker & Skinner No 444 December term 1881. Labor claim. Appeal Justice of the Peace.

7 William Scott by his next friend Abel Edick vs J Wilson No 34 February term 1881. Labor claim. Appeal Justice of the Peace.

8 O H Chase vs James Stoneman No 14 September term 1878. Appeal.

9 J R Robinson vs A F Hauld No 40 December term 1878. Appeal.

10 Wm W Richardson vs Hiram Dean & Co. No 277 December term 1878. Appeal.

11 P A Ireland vs John [illegible] Bros. No 36 February term 1879. Appeal.

12 James Nolan vs E H Boughton No 287 February term 1879. Appeal.

13 J B Safford vs A D Gerwig, H Stewart, A McDonald doing business as Gerwig, Stewart & McDonald No 61 September term 1879. Appeal.

14 W H Hurlbut vs E D Smith No 15 September term 1879. Appeal.

15 W J Botsford vs William O Gates and J A O'Dell No 65 September term 1879. Appeal.

16 R Mulholan vs A D McDowell No 64 September term 1879. Appeal.

17 Thomas Kagan vs Wm Nolan, John McIntyre and James Patty No 21 December term 1879. Appeal.

18 A Prentiss vs Frank Metcalf and F Woodard No 478 December term 1879. Appeal.

19 B T Kahle vs K Kugler No 500 December term 1879. Appeal.

20 W H Glenney, W H Glenney, jr., Bryant B Glenney, John C Glenney and J E Brayton partners as Wm H Glenney & Sons vs H H Kalt No 501 December term 1879. Appeal.

21 W F Hagan vs M S Spaulding and Noel Edwards No 31 February term 1880. Appeal.

22 James and Ellie Cassidy vs N Sweet and E Hartwell No 55 February term 1880. Appeal.

23 E M Nolan and Wm Nolan her husband use of E M Nolan vs A Smothers No 60 February term 1880. Appeal.

24 V C Wright vs H J Pemberton No 405 February term 1880. Appeal.

25 C T Moore vs E C Barton and C H Hall as Barton & Hall No 3 May term 1880. Appeal.

26 L H Lage & Son vs C R Wiser No 205 May term 1880. Appeal.

27 L Vance vs K A Brooks No 206 May term 1880. Appeal.

28 John Cochran, William Cochran, Allen Cochran and D R Knight partners as Summit Gas Co vs G C Chamberlain No 604 May term 1880. Appeal.

29 A H Borchert use of E Mullin and J M McClure doing business as Mullin&McClure No 2 September term 1880. Appeal.

30 T C Kelley vs J & W Duke No 23 September term 1880. Appeal.

31 Skinner & Cobb vs William Talbut No 41 September term 1880. Appeal.

32 Andrew Woodard vs John Allshouse No 46 September term 1880. Appeal.

33 Roswald Minard vs W H Parker No 70 September term 1880. Appeal.

34 S R Lyons vs James Royer No 71 September Term 1880. Appeal.

35 Charles Willis vs H C Mayes and F D Cox No 73 September term 1880. Appeal.

36 M Grossmayer vs Henry Beard No 319 September term 1880. Appeal.

37 D S Taylor vs McIntyre & Allen No 8 December term 1880. Appeal.

38 Nelson Rounds vs John Lamar No 36 December term 1880. Appeal.

39 Kerr, Gender & Co vs Reuben Painter No 37 December term 1880. Appeal.

40 O P, Frauis vs W H Abbott, D D Proper and Dr. Proper No 71 December term 1880. Appeal.

41 N H Collins vs John C Blanchard No 76 December term 1880. Appeal.

42 J M Benson & Co vs A C Williams No 412 December term 1880. Appeal.

43 A M Spurr and J V Burt vs McCalment Oil Co No 533 December term 1880. Appeal.

44 K Hanlon vs Wm R Taylor No 10 February term 1881. Appeal.

45 H Fish vs J D Wolf No 36 February term 1881. Appeal.

46 G M Hays vs F W Bradley No 38 February term 1881. Appeal.

47 Isaac Fleard vs The Kittanning Insurance Company No 47 February term 1881. Appeal.

48 W A Young vs S J Rockwell No 48 February term 1881. Appeal.

49 J A Seckins vs Sara Crossman No 49 February term 1881. Appeal.

50 Anson Woodard vs S T Mahaffey and S J Meals doing business as Mahaffey & Meals No 60 February term 1881. Appeal.

51 Roy Stone & Luther Hill as Roy Stone & Co use of George A Chapman and T A Wyman, trustees, vs T Mullin, Jr. No 66 February term 1881. Appeal.

52 Alanson Palmer vs Bradford National Bank No 68 February term 1881. Appeal.

53 Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company vs Joseph Morgan No 78 February term 1881. Appeal.

54 G W Beatty and wife vs T Mullen, Jr. No 71 February term 1881. Appeal.

55 M B McManus vs E H Gray & Bros No 271 February term 1881. Appeal.

56 E F Suiggs vs T Anderson No 19 May term 1881. Appeal.

57 E F Coulter and J St John, partners as Coulter & J St John, vs Peter Ireland No 25 May term 1881. Appeal.

58 James Goff vs J Sweeney No 27 May term 1881. Appeal.

59 G W Barrett vs J C Bentley and his wife Mrs J C Bentley No 28 May term 1881. Appeal.

60 E W Carter vs T Kemper No 29 May term 1881. Appeal.

61 Jarecki M'f'g Co, Limited, vs Max Grossmayer No 149 May term 1881. Appeal.

62 Noel Edwards vs Charles Kammerdiener No 148 May term 1881. Appeal.

63 James Goff vs W H Mackley No 401 May term 1881. Appeal.

64 J H Luther & Co vs Thomas A Tate No 451 May term 1881. Appeal.

65 M E Nutting vs J C Holmes No 13 September term 1881. Appeal.

66 Delphia Harris vs W S Rayburn No 28 September term 1881. Appeal.

67 J A Vallilee vs P J McMahon No 38 September term 1881. Appeal.

68 B R Packard vs J B Barr, S A Brenneman and — Duffield No 46 September term 1881. Appeal.

69 C B Whitney and S A Whitney, partners as Whitney & Wheeler vs Francis Johnson No 51 September term 1881. Appeal.

70 Charles Stark vs J G Howe No 63 September term 1881. Appeal.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 397, February Term, 1880.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Emily S. Wheeler, by John Bennett, did, on the eighteenth day of December, 1879, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you John Wheeler.

We therefore command you, the said John Wheeler, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of said Emily S. Wheeler, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Emily S. Wheeler, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of Court of Common Pleas.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1882.

(Signed) JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothonotary.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Deputy.

A true copy.
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
H. A. SCOVILLE, Att'y. 7-4t.

Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY OF THE last Will of James A. Bond, deceased, late of Keating Township, Pa., have been issued to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present the same for adjustment.

HENRY HAMLIN, } Executors.
ASA K. BOND, }
Smethport, Dec. 28, 1881-6t.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY OF THE Last Will of Daniel [illegible], deceased, late of Annin Township, Pa., have been issued to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to pay the same and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present the same for adjustment.

[illegible]
Annin Creek, McKean Co., [illegible]

LEGAL.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and F. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1882, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 13th day of February, 1882, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, January 11, 1882, and the 106th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

List of Traverse Jurors

Drawn for Second Monday of February, 1882.

Ackley, Charles, Kendall Borough.
Bennett, W. A., Eldred Township.
Beaver, J. H., Smethport Borough.
Barnaby, Alonzo R., Liberty Township.
Boyer, Edwin, Keating Township.
Curtis, W. L., Eldred Township.
Crom, Cornelius, Foster township.
Carpenter, Oscar, Eldred township.
Cory, A. R., Keating township.
Cory, Orson, Eldred township.
Cumming, Willard, Eldred township.
Card, S. P., Keating township.
Dolley, Isaac, Liberty township.
Denning, John H., Eldred township.
Dodge, A. W., Eldred township.
Dorman, H. C., Foster township.
Denning, Thomas, Ceres township.
Gifford, Z. D., Smethport borough.
Grenberg, S. P., Eldred township.
Grover, C. E., Liberty township.
Hooker, F. J., Foster township.
Hamlin, H. H., Smethport borough.
Hooker, Nelson, Eldred township.
Irons, Omar, Otto township.
Knapp, M. O., Eldred township.
Kemp, H. S., Duke Centre borough.
Kerns, Frank, Smethport borough.
Knapp, O. L., Corydon township.
Lynch, Patrick, Foster township.
McDonald, P. A., Liberty township.
Noble, W. O., Duke Centre borough.
Starkweather, W. L., Eldred township.
Sheppard, W. L., Otto township.
Stents, C. W., Kendall borough.
Trowlie, I. A., Otto township.
Walters, Augustus, Smethport borough.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
N. C. GALLUP, Jury Com'r.

Attest:
W. D. GALLUP, Clerk.
Smethport, Jan. 10, 1882.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 54, September Term, 1881.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, Lizzie A. Cowan, by her next friend Walter Anderson, did, on the twenty-third day of May, 1881, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said County, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, George A. Cowan.

We therefore command you, the said George A. Cowan, that setting aside all other [illegible] and excuses [illegible] you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the [illegible] Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of said Lizzie A. Cowan, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Lizzie A. Cowan, your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of the Court of Common Pleas.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1882.

Signed, JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothy.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep.

A true copy. A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Hotchkiss, Wolf & George. 6

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 271, May Term, 1881.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, Charles Valentine Green did, on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1881, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Ada Victoria Green.

We therefore command you, the said Ada Victoria Green, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our [illegible] at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the fourth Monday of February next to answer the petition or libel of said Charles Valentine Green, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Charles Valentine Green, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of Common Pleas Court.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1882.

Signed, JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothy.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'y.

A true copy. A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Hotchkiss, Wolf & George. 6

Notices in Divorce.

A. D. 258, September Term, 1881.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, Alice Decker did, on the 21st day of July, 1881, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Jacob Decker.

We therefore command you, the said Jacob Decker, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas to be held for the County of McKean, on the 4th Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of said Alice Decker, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Alice Decker, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of Common Pleas Court.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1882.

Signed, JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothy.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'y.

A true copy. A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
T. A. Morrison. 6

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 126, February Term, 1881.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, Lenora D. McPhaill, by her next friend, Oscar Nichols, did, on the twenty-third day of December, 1880, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Enos W. McPhaill.

We therefore command you, the said Enos W. McPhaill, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of said Lenora D. McPhaill, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Lenora D. McPhaill, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of Common Pleas Court.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of January, A. D., 1882.

Signed, JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothy.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Dep'y.

A true copy. A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Hotchkiss, Wolf & George.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. [illegible]

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Rose Waterson, by her next friend H. C. Kilbourn did on the twenty-first day of July, 1881, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Charles Waterson.

We therefore command you, the said Charles Waterson, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of said Rose Waterson, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Rose Waterson your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon. H. W. Williams, President [Seal of Court of Common Pleas.] of our said Court at Smethport, this 3d day of January, A. D. 1882.

(Signed) JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Prothonotary.
HUGH P. BRAWLEY, Deputy.

A true copy.
A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.
C. S. OCHSES, Att'y. 7-4t.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Ridgway and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, [illegible] Spruce St., West Philadelphia, on [illegible] evening, Jan'y 21st, 1882, between the hours of seven and nine o'clock. L. [illegible], Sec.
[illegible], Jany. 24, 1882. 4-4t.

The meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the N. Y., Ridgway & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. has been postponed until [illegible]

THE

MINER

JOB

ROOMS

ARE SUPPLIED WITH

New Type,

NEW

PRESSES

AND THE

Largest Stock

OF

PRINTERS'

StationerY

IN THE COUNTY.

—x—

PRICES LOW!

Best Worm Medicine Known.

Physicians says that almost every child is troubled more or less by worms. The poor little ones are pale and haggard, weary and listless, and there is a constant flush on one cheek. The parents should at once secure a box of Parmelee's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They will destroy the worms without injury to the child. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

A Stubborn and Harrassing

Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Hamilton's Cough Balsam, a most effective remedy for all bronchial and pulmonary disorders and a certain cure for croup, diphtheria, whooping cough and other affections to which children are liable. Sample bottles 25 cents, large size 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

Experience the Best Teacher.

We know from experience that Hamilton's Cough Troches are just what they are reccommended to be. They give almost immediate relief in Bronchitis, Throat Affections and Hoarseness. They also give relief to catarrh, a form of chronic throat disease. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of these organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 4-4t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Independent.

The foremost religious newspaper of the United States.—THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

ESTABLISHED in 1848, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, THE INDEPENDENT at once became a recognized power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. It has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets, and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors of THE INDEPENDENT. Besides the space set aside for these writers and for editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday school, News of the Week, Finance-Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 32 Pages in all.

Our New Terms for 1882.

One subscription one year	$3 00
For 6 months, $1.50; for 3 months	0 75
One subscription two years	5 00
One subscription with one new subscriber, in one remittance	5 00
One subscription with two new subscribers, in one remittance	7 00
One subscription with three new subscribers, in one remittance	8 50
One subscription with four new subscribers, in one remittance	10 00
One subscription five years	10 00

Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices ($2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weeklies.

Subscribe with your friends and get the low rate. We offer no premiums.

Contrary to the custom of all the religious newspapers, THE INDEPENDENT will hereafter be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.

Send postal card free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,
251 Broadway, New York. 51f

LIVERY
and
Exchange Stables

At The Wright House Barn.

FRANK VICKERY, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 7 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 20, 1882-tf.

Wm. H. Doolittle. R. H. Warner. Robt. McMeen.

(Late Assistant Com'r of Patents.)

R. H. WARNER & CO., Attorneys at Law,
Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

Attention given to Patent and Mining cases, Lands, Pensions, Bounties, and Government claims. Attention prompt, charges moderate. Address with stamp. Refer to Members of Congress and Heads of Government Departments. 51f

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-1

$72 [illegible] Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 5-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS

PE-RU-NA

"For pain in the limbs, back, stomach, breast, side or shoulder blades, take PERUNA."

"For cramp of the stomach, colic, dysentery, or vomiting, take PERUNA."

"For cough, asthma, night sweats, [illegible] of bowels, take PERUNA."

"For chronic catarrh, bronchitis, pleurisy, and sore throat of any kind—PERUNA."

"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt and efficient medicine known to man."

"PERUNA is the best appetizer, [illegible] tonic, [illegible] invigorator of the body and mind."

"If you can't sleep, take PERUNA; if weak or worried mentally, can't rest, take PERUNA."

"[illegible] will be paid for the least impurity or mineral that may be found in PERUNA."

Sold everywhere. For pamphlet write to S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Osborn, Ohio.

If you are sick, feel badly, or in any way unwell, take PERUNA and regulate the bowels with

MAN-A-LIN

For Sale by A. B. Armstrong. Oct4-1y

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of [illegible] vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on Hand

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 10, 1881.—y1.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 5-1y.

PATENTS

[illegible] continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

4-4f.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 5-1y.

EX-SOLDIERS and their heirs should all send for a sample copy of that wonderful paper, THE WORLD AND SOLDIER, published at Washington, D. C. It contains stories from the War, Camp Life, heroes from the Battlefield, and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bounty for Soldiers and their heirs. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly, $1 a year. Address WORLD AND SOLDIER, Box 588, Washington, D. C. 5-4t

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall & Winter OPENING! 1881.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG,

NO. 80 MAIN STREET.

ELDRED, PA.

—o—

Have Just Opened the Largest and Most omplete Stock of

Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING

To be found anywhere. Their stock of

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

IS IMMENSE.

—o—

Those preferring garments made to order can be accommodated, as a large stock of Foreign and Domestic piece goods is always on hand, and good fits guaranteed.

Joseph & Dornberg,
ELDRED, PA.

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES —AT— Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible lots for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

A. REILLY,

Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.

LIME,
LATH,
PLASTER and
PLASTERING HAIR,

Furnished at the LOWEST RATES.

MARBLE FRONT

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his barber shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING,
HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,

in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

Bath Rooms Attached.

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

How-When-Where-Why

HOW?

Put money in your purse and come to my store where you can buy goods cheap.

WHEN?

Any time.

WHERE?

At my store in Colegrove. I invite examination and inspection.

WHY?

That's the question. Why buy of me? Well, because in justice to yourselves, friends and families.

Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures.

I can sell you better Goods and Cheaper than any other dealer in this Valley.

C. M. COLEGROVE.

Colegrove, Pa. Sept. 29, 1881-3m.

MILLINERY GOODS LATEST Fall and Winter STYLES.

Ladies' Gauze Underwear, Fine Ruching, Veiling, Knitting Silk, Worsted & Notions.

All orders promptly executed with neatness and dispatch.
Prices warranted to please.

Miss E. CARSON.

Next door to Gallup's new brick store, [illegible] Main street, Smethport, Pa. 11-6ly

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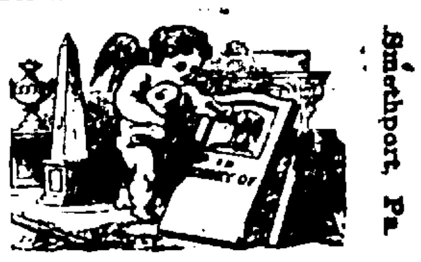
MISCELLANEOUS.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.



ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

C. N-W RAILWAY

THE

Chicago & Northwestern Rail'y

IS THE

OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! AND HENCE THE

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST & NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood, Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the Territories, and the West. Also for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points. It is the only line running

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

Chicago & Council Bluffs.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

If you wish the best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route, ☞ AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell tickets by this line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,
1y-1y 2d V. P. & Gen'l Man'r, Chicago

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

I employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., April 24, 1879

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-1y.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States

For sale by M. A. Sprague, dealer in general hardware, Smethport, Pa.
32-6m

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-ly

DR. WHITE'S

ASIATIC AGUE CURE

INVARIABLY

Gives Immediate Relief and Cure

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:

FEVER AND AGUE,
MALARIA,
BILIOUSNESS,
JAUNDICE,
DYSPEPSIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SCIATIC RHEUMATISM,
DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE.

IS A

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, IS THE BEST OF TONICS, Prevents YELLOW FEVER AND All CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Read what Others say

Wm. T. [illegible], New Rochelle, N. J., says: "Asiatic Ague Cure [illegible] cured me of Chills and Fever which I had had for many years. It also [illegible] my wife of Sciatic Rheumatism. My little daughter, too, was cured of Fever and Ague."

J. B. Brewer, of [illegible] Ave., Jersey City, N. J., writes: "I paid $[illegible] to the Quinine and doctor's bills, but got no relief till I tried Asiatic Ague Cure, which cured me of Chills and Fever. I find it excellent for the Liver."

S. F. Mason, Brooklyn, [illegible] writes: "Asiatic Cure relieved me of Dyspepsia [illegible] everything else had failed."

John Hunter, [illegible], N. Y., writes: "For years have been troubled with pimples on the face, arising from biliousness [illegible]. Your medicine entirely cured me."

F. A. Heaton, [illegible] Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I [illegible] no medicine so acts like a charm on the Liver, [illegible] I consider it for purifying and cooling the blood."

☞ Ask your Druggist for Asiatic Ague Cure.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Empire Chemical Company,
20 Union Square, New York City.

THE ONLY PERFECT

SEWING MACHINE.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

NEW HOME

Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST. The NEW HOME is positively The Simplest, Easiest Running, Most Reliable, Most Durable and Most Popular Sewing Machine ever invented. It combines the good points of all other machines with none of their defects. Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
248 State St., Chicago, Ills.
And Orange, Mass.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. 5-ly

DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER

AN OLD AND TRIED REMEDY.

Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive. We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, Round, Seat, Long, and Tape) that infest the human system. Physicians buy them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or quackery about this thoroughly reliable medicine. 25c. per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

14-3m.1

W. T. CALLAR,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS & MEDICINES!

TOILET ARTICLES,

Stationery, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO, PURE—

Wines & Liquors.

General Insurance Agency.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

W. T. CALLAR,
SMETHPORT, PA.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 4th, 1881, at 5.00 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.00 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.[illegible]; Reed's, 11.46*; Farmers Valley, 11.[illegible]; Smethport, 12.[illegible] p. m.; Crosby, 12.[illegible]; Colegrove, 12.[illegible]; Hamlin, 12.[illegible]; Wernwag, 12.[illegible]; Clermont, 12.57.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 3.30 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 3.[illegible]; Reed's 3.[illegible]*; Farmers Valley 4.[illegible]; Smethport 4.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 7.00 a. m., arriving at Frisbee [illegible]; Reed's [illegible]*; Farmers Valley [illegible]; Smethport [illegible].

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.[illegible] p. m., arriving at Frisbee 3.[illegible]; Reed's 4.00*; Farmers Valley 4.17; Smethport 4.30; Crosby 4.41*, Colegrove 4.44, Hamlin 4.[illegible]; Wernwag [illegible], Clermont [illegible].

CLERMONT COAL. Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee [illegible] a. m., arriving at Frisbee [illegible], Reed's [illegible]*, Farmers Valley [illegible], Smethport [illegible], Crosby [illegible]*, Colegrove [illegible], Hamlin [illegible], Wernwag [illegible]*, Clermont 7.10.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 7.[illegible] a. m., arriving at Wernwag at 7.40*, Hamlin [illegible], Colegrove [illegible], Crosby [illegible]*, Smethport [illegible], Farmers Valley [illegible]; Reed's [illegible]*, Frisbee [illegible], Larrabee [illegible].

MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.[illegible] p. m., arriving at Wernwag 1.[illegible]*, Hamlin 1.[illegible], Colegrove 1.[illegible], Crosby 1.[illegible]*, Smethport, 2.[illegible], Farmers Valley 2.[illegible], Reed's 2.[illegible]* Frisbee 2.[illegible], Larrabee 3.[illegible].

ACCOMMODATION, No. 9.—Leaves Smethport, 5.00 a. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 5.[illegible] Reed's 5.[illegible]*, Frisbee 5.[illegible], Larrabee [illegible].

LOCAL AND ACCOM., No. 15.—Leaves Smethport 5.10 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 5.[illegible], Reed's [illegible]*; Frisbee [illegible]; Larrabee [illegible].

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 5.00 p. m., arriving at Wernwag at 5.[illegible]*, Hamlin [illegible], Colegrove [illegible], Crosby [illegible]*, Smethport [illegible], Farmers Valley [illegible], Reed's [illegible]*, Frisbee [illegible], Larrabee 7.[illegible].

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

A. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILroad Time Table. Takes effect Monday, December 20, 1880.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford ... Dep	[illegible]	9 45	1 45	5 00
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	7 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 14
Chapin	[illegible]	10 07	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazelwood	[illegible]	10 11	2 11	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	10 15	2 15	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maplewood	[illegible]	10 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	7 46	10 30	2 30	5 42
Melvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead City	[illegible]	10 41	2 41	5 54
McCalmont	[illegible]	10 45	2 45	[illegible]
Kew City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwich ... Ar.	[illegible]	10 51	2 51	[illegible]
Barnums ... Dep	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allens	7 54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	10 44	[illegible]	5 44
Davis Switch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	8 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 16
Ormsby's	[illegible]	11 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smethport ... Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 00

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6	8
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Smethport ... Dep	[illegible]	9 15	1 15	[illegible]
Ormsby's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson	7 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Vleck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis Switch	[illegible]	10 11	2 11	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnums	[illegible]	10 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kew City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCalmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melvin	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 21	[illegible]
Kinzua Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maplewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazelwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tarport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Crossing	[illegible]	11 12	[illegible]	6 27
Bradford ... Ar	[illegible]	11 15	2 15	[illegible]

Trains will be run by New York time.

During Court week the 4.30 p. m. train will be held at Smethport until 6.00 p. m.

All Passenger Trains make direct connections at Kinzua Junction with trains to and from Kew City and Norwich.

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bradford at 9:45 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Leave Smethport at 9:15 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Supt.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R'y.

Trains Run on Buffalo Time.

NO SUNDAY TRAINS.

NORTHWARD.			STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD.		
A. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Ar. Lv	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Buffalo	[illegible]	1 00	3 35
8 16	[illegible]		Ebenezer	8 16		3 45
[illegible]	[illegible]		Spring Brook	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	6 11		Elma	[illegible]		[illegible]
7 54	6 07		Jamison	[illegible]		4 07
7 44	[illegible]	12 00	East Aurora	[illegible]	2 30	4 15
7 21	[illegible]		Wales	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Holland	9 01		[illegible]
7 10	[illegible]		Protection	9 10		6 47
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 30	S. & B. R. R. Jun.	9 17		[illegible]
6 54	[illegible]	11 24	Arcade	[illegible]	2 11	[illegible]
6 47	5 11		Yorkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 00	Machias Junc.	[illegible]	2 27	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10 45	Franklinville	[illegible]	2 47	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Ischua	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 42	[illegible]	10 10	Erie R'y June.	10 41	[illegible]	8 17
5 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
a. m.	[illegible]	9 34	Westons	[illegible]	4 46	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Portville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Eldred	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	9 21	Larrabees	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 45
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hartwell	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	9 11	Turtle Point	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 57
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Liberty	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Keating	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shippen	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 40
	p. m.	a. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.

CONNECTIONS.

At Buffalo, with all Railroads diverging.
At S. & B. R'y Junction, with S. & B. R'y.
At Machias Junc., with Rochester & Pitts. R'y.
At Erie R'y Junc., with N. Y., L. E. & W. R'y.
At Olean, with O. B. & W R'y. for Bradford.
At Eldred, with E. & B. R'y. for Bradford.
At Larrabees, with McKean & Buffalo R'y.
At Emporium, with Philadelphia & E. R'y.

Train leaving Buffalo at 3 p. m. makes direct connections at Emporium for points South and East. Through Sleeping Car from Emporium.

WM. S. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen. Supt.

In effect July 3, 1881.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1881, the trains on the Phila. & Erie R. R. Div. will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Niagara Ex. leaves Phila. ... [illegible] a. m.
" " " Renovo ... [illegible] p. m.
" " " Driftwood ... [illegible]
" " " Emporium ... [illegible]
" " " St. Mary's ... [illegible]
" " arrive at Kane ... [illegible]
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ... 11 [illegible]
" " " Renovo ... 11 [illegible] a. m.
" " " Driftwood ... 12 15 p. m.
" " " Emporium ... [illegible]
" " " St. Mary's ... [illegible]
" " " Kane ... [illegible]
" " arrive at Erie ... 7 [illegible]

EASTWARD.

DAY EX. leaves Kane ... [illegible] a. m.
" " " St. Mary's ... 7 17 a. m.
" " " Emporium ... [illegible] a. m.
" " " Driftwood ... 8 57 a. m.
" " " Renovo ... [illegible] a. m.
" " arrive at Phila. ... 7 00 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ... 11 [illegible] a. m.
" " " Kane ... 4 30 p. m.
" " " St. Mary's ... [illegible] p. m.
" " " Emporium ... [illegible] p. m.
" " " Driftwood ... [illegible] p. m.
" " " Renovo ... [illegible] p. m.
" " arrived at Phila ... 7 00 a. m.

Erie Mail and Niagara Express connect with Low Grade Division: Erie Mail West and Day Express connect with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

ROBERT NEILSON,
Gen'l Supt.

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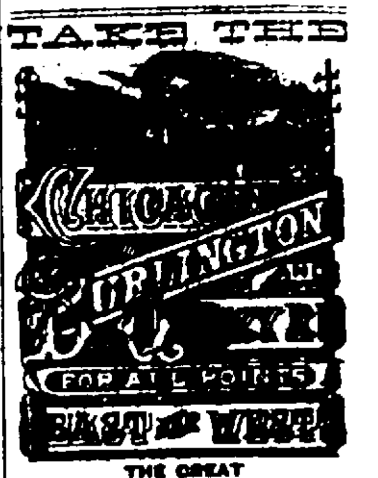
MISCELLANEOUS.



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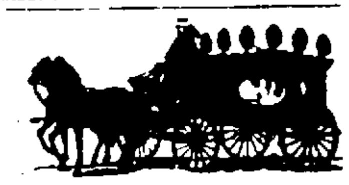

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